This bachelor's thesis explores the theme of suffering in two novels by Afghan-French writer Atiq Rahimi, in the context of Persian exile literature in France. Atiq Rahimi has lived in France since the 1980's, where he first published all his novels. His very first novel, *Khâkestar-o khâk* (1999), written in Persian, and his first novel written in French, *Syngué sabour: Pierre de patience* (2008), are the focus of this analysis. The plots of both novels take place in war-torn Afghanistan. The protagonist of *Khâkestar-o khâk* suffers directly as a consequence of war, in which he loses part of his family. In contrast, the heroine of *Syngué sabour: Pierre de patience* is liberated from enforced silence as a result of the war's outcome and finds her own voice. The themes of war trauma and female narrative of liberation directly connect to both modern Afghan literature and Persian exile literature in France. Within exile literature, a New Orientalist narrative emerges, which this thesis adopts. This narrative functions between the literary work itself and the society that receives it. Therefore, this thesis focuses on the analysis of peritexts, Second-person narrative, and translingual literature. Through these approaches, I conclude that *Syngué sabour: Pierre de patience* represents a New Orientalist narrative. Like the protagonists of autobiographical novels, the heroine progressively reveals herself to the reader, exposing systemic patriarchal violence. The novel *Khâkestar-o khâk* thematizes suffering on a personal and familial level.